The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,870. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 20, Medow Street, Fort.

As the enforcement of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs 30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—At Rampore Haut, Beerbhoom, on the 5th August, the wife of C. J. Thomson, Esq. Dy Master N. W. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHAKESPEAR—BROUGHAM—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 3rd August, by the Revd. Cave Browne, Richmond Shakespear, eldest son of the late Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, Bt., to Marian, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major J. P. Brougham, M. D., Presidency Surgeon.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GYARD—At Madras, on the 6th August, the wife of A. J. Gyard, Esq., of a daughter.

CLARE—at Cuddalore, on the 3rd August, the wife of F. Clare, Esq., of a son.

MARRIS—At the Mission House, Salem, on the 5th of August, the wife of the Revd. Goodeve Mabbs, of a son.

MILLS—At Madras, on the 6th August, the wife of Mr. John Mills, of a daughter.

FERNANDEZ—At Tellicherry, on the 31st July, the wife of Mr. J. Vincent Fernandez, of a son.

NORMAN—On the 5th August, at Futhanoor Station near Coimbatore, the wife of R. E. Norman, Esq., of a son.

WHITE—At Rangoon, Phayre Street, on the 3rd July, the wife of Mr. James White, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRAZER—CRONDACE—At Masulipatam, on the 27th July, Miss Eliza Frazer, to T. Croudace, Esq., Civil Surgeon of Ryadrug.

DEATH.

WETHERALL—On the 2nd of August, at Coonoor, of Croup, Lancelot Symonds, the fourth and much loved child of Captain D. J. D. Wetherall of the Madras Staff Corps, aged three years, one month and twenty days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

EDWARDS—At Umballa, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Major Spence H. H. Edwards 98th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BANNERMAN—At Indore, on the 3rd instant, William Charles, son of Captain P. W. Bannerman, Assistant Agent, Governor General for Central India, aged 2 years and 10 months.

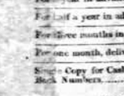
TAPSELL—At Agra, on the 6th August, by the accidental discharge of a Gun, Alfred Henry, the youngest son of the late Henry Tapsell, Esq., Collector of Customs.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE P. and O. Company's magnificent Steamship CHINA, 2,010 register. Has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to R. T. DUNDAS, Esq., Superintendent P. and O. Company's Office, Rampart Row; or to BLAKE and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, Church Gate Street, at their Office in the native town, No. 56, Jew Khan Alita Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

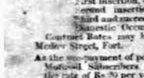


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 tons, 180 H. P., Captain [illegible], Superintendent, on the above voyage [illegible] after arrival of the Ship Indi. Mail 25th June 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

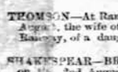


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Pundee Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 700 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATERSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Pondicherry —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Another steamer will be despatched on the above voyage on 1st September.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez or have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10 · *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years, *free*. For FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7s each head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, O. FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Queen of the Clyde*, DAVIE, master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once alongside the Ship to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DAVIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August 1864. Agents for the Capt.

NOTICES.

WANTED A GODOWN KEEPER having experience in taking charge of General Hardware. Apply, by letter only, to "G. K.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

MR. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. LECKIE & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their temporary Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.

12th August 1864. THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Horaby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August, 1864.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA is open to receive Deposits for two years, and not exceeding Five years, at seven per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. E. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th July 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, beg to give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., and to built up in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contract for public and private Works; and on Shares generally, and to obtain[illegible] the above named from[illegible]

25th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 20th instant, for Reclaiming Ground between the Wellington Pier and the Dock Yard.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose Tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 9th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Bangalore to Calicut, a distance of about thirty tones of Ammunition Coir, to be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (1) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be in Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weights.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the bidding of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.
For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary,
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the sale of the Powder Works Premises, at Mazagon, is by the order of Government postponed till THURSDAY the 25th August 1864.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector,
Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th August 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on the 18th August, 2 p.m., H.M.'s Brigantine "TIGRIS." Copper and Copper-fastened up to load lines, Teak-built, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, Fitting &c., &c. She also stands on the day of sale.

For futher particulars apply to Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. T. ROBINSON, Commander in N.
during Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 10th August.

NOTICE.—From and after the 20th instant Merchants having permanent deposit with the Custom House can pay Customs duties up to the amount of such deposit by Cheques upon the Bank of Bombay.

The Cheques must be made payable to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., or bearer, and crossed "Bank of Bombay."

Cheques otherwise wordsal, or Cheques with erasures will not be received, and the Cheques to be used must be those printed and issued by the Bank of Bombay.

G. W. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 15th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupation of a Revenue Survey field, No. 92, situated in the Village of Chalerao, in the Sabette Talooka of the Tannah Zillah, will be put up to Auction on TUESDAY the 16th August 1864, at the Collector's office, Tanna.

This property consists of a hill, the base of which are 240 fine old mango trees. It is on a excellent site for a house, commands a fine view of the sea, is close to the high road to Ghorebunder and to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and about 4 miles from the Bandora and 3 miles from the Dhyrar Stations. It measures 7 acres and 36 Goontas and is assessed at Rupees 24.

The Talluteé and Patel have been ordered to show the ground to all applicants.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 1st August 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolve Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Allottees and purchasers of shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call. GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. S. COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 15th August 1864.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration for the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બુમબાઇ જાઇંટ કોંચપરેશન કાંપનીયન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

શીંધ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

सींध प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per share in the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before the 22nd August. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by those who fail to pay on or before the day will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 29th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

धी ईंडीअन पेनीशुला लंडन अंड चाईना बैंक (लीमीटेड.)

धि इँडीयेन पेनींसुला लंडन ऐंड चाईना बाँक (लिमीटेड).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Apollo Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ગુંબર કાટણ જીનીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors to examine the accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co., on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at half-past 1 o'clock, to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1859.

2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

PROSPECTUS.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital Ten (10) lacs of Rupees in 5,000 shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase. Promoted and guaranteed by the "Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)*

The object for which the Company is established is to undertake the cultivation of Coffee and other Agricultural Produce on the West Coast of India.

The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) has the option of purchasing four valuable Coffee Estates in the Wynaad, at the price of three Lacs of Rupees and with satisfactory guarantees, and promise for conveyance.

Of this sum, Rs. 2,10,000 or Rupees 42 a Share will be called up at once and the remainder within five years.

The Corporation will have a charge on the Estate for the unpaid Balance and Interest at 9 per cent. until payment.

The Corporation will guarantee the Company a net return of 14 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 2,10,000 for the period of five years from the date of the incorporation of the Company, and will for two half-yearly payments pay this sum to the Company annually.

The Corporation will provide for the management of the Estates during the five years over which its guarantee extends, and will supply the funds necessary for the purpose of properly working the same, and at the end of that term deliver over the Estates to the Company subject to usual wear and tear.

The Corporation will receive the produce of the Estates during these 5 years and will be entitled to retain an average of 15 per cent. per annum net on the purchase money for its own benefit.

It is at the end of the term of 5 years the net returns from these Estates after paying all charges and disbursements have exceeded an average of 15 per cent. per annum on three Lacs, such excess, after deducting one-fourth to be paid to the Manager, will be equally divided between the Corporation and the Company.

The above arrangements will give the Company a certain guaranteed return on the portion of the Capital first paid up with a possibility at the end of five years of a handsome bonus and the absolute right to four Estates whose the Promoters anticipate will then give very large returns.

The Shares will be allotted at a premium of 15 per cent. and an allotment preference will be given to persons who on the day of allotment are registered holders of shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

All premiums received will belong to the Corporation. The Corporation reserves the right of cancelling allotments, if all the Shares in the Company be not taken up.

Applications for Shares must be addressed to the Manager, Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

No application will be received after the 20th instant.

Bombay, 12th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, if they would not be disposed with all at once be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution, of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thank fully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark &Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
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E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.

Manager.—A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 4 months	5 per cent.
6 do.	7 "
12 do.	8 "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 to 5.
Saturdays	10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Forras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Carisbrooke*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto in Jelly, Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavouring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Nov-saut and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Rum, Arrack, Shrub, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopolly Cheroots, &c.

DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Oblique Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet Wo[illegible] England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue[illegible]

A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch [illegible] mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suitable for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Revolvers by Colt and Adam.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Merino, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.

Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.

Water-cloth, Foot-tubs and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P Condensating Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H P Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H.P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Fine Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten 10 ft. 2½ in. do.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having [illegible] Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic [illegible] such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Screw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
24 in. to 18 in., 18 in. to 14 in., 14 in. to 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cock, Steel Spanners, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
5 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
5 ft. 6 in. do. do. do.
4 ft. do. do. do.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tarceo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *City of London, Monarchy*, and *City of Ayno*, a handsome and light four-seated new OPEN CARRIAGE; one ditto MALVERN DOG CART with Lamps—both built by McNAUGHT and SMITH of London; a handsome and light new ALBERT BUGGY by Robertson of London; a very handsome and small English-built BROUGHAM, with Lamps and Shafts by J. and W. Wilson of Glasgow; one ditto LANDAU SOCIABLE with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft by F. J. SMITH & Co. of London; a light Office SHIGRAM by COLLETT. A handsome and Light English-built MAIL PHÆTON with Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by LAURIE AND MARNER; and other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross-road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 9th August 1864.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Gaegyo Hams.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
Wiltsure Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Gauciss
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks at Rs. 54 per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Gins and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RE HUNT, MONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

EXCHANGE.—A Lieutenant in one of the New Line Regiments is desirous of exchanging into a Purchase Regiment, one early on the Roster for England preferred.
Address, "H. R. G," 1st Punjab Infantry, Abbottabad, Hazara, Punjab.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lalla Rookh*, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned
Captain SWANSON will not be responsible for any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.
Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.
By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. aELLY, Chairman.
Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

AN APPLICATION is made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NUSSOTUMDAS JUMNADAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, be granted to GUNGABAI, widow, his sister, and DWARKADAS JUMNADAS, his brother. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.
VINAYEKRAO HURRYCHUND, for Mr. C. TYABJEE, Attorney, Bombay, for the Applicants' Proctor.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of August 1864, at 10 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, to declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1864, and to confirm the change of the name of the Company from the "Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)" to the "Bomanjee Hormasjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)"
By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SPENCER, Secretary.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. HURKISHUND HURRYSHUNKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath Mesne Conveyance to him made by JAFFER SULLIMON and CURRIM MAHOMED SULLIMON, of Bombay, Memons, to sell to them, free from incumbrances, all that piece or parcel of vacant Ground, situate, lying, and being at Pareli, in the Town and Island of Bombay, part of which stands in the name of Dewjee Dharmajee, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 42, and the other part whereof stands in the books of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia Fazendar under No. 15, all which Land contains by admeasurement 6,881 square yards or thereabouts; and is bounded on or towards the North and East by a piece of land belonging to Ardaseer Hormusjee, on or towards the West by a piece of land belonging to Nowrojee Jamsetjee, and on or towards the South by the public road, and that all persons having any claim thereon are required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the Purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all those persons will be presumed to have waived their claims (if any) and the contract will thereupon be completed.—Dated this 15th day of August 1864.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકજાંડરા પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ અલેક્સાંડ્રા પ્રેસ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબ્ગે લેનડીગ એન શીપીગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

મુબઇ લાકીંગ અણિ શિપીંગ કપની લિમિટેડ.

THE Final Call of Rs. 500 per Share was due at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on the 15th instant. Shareholders are requested to pay their Calls and exchange their Receipts for Share Certificates which are now ready for delivery.
By order of the Directors,
HENRY BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
8, Hornby Row, 16th August 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL THREE LACS OF RUPEES.—*With Power to increase. In 600 Shares of Rupees 500 each.*

Directors.
H. TOLPUTT, Esq., (of Messrs. Leonf & Co.)
P. MACFADYEN, Esq., (of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.)
MUNCHERJEE RUTTONJEE, Esq., (of Messrs. P. B. Cama & Co.)
EDWARD D. ESTELL, Esq., (of Messrs. C. J. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. BOYSON, BROCKMAN and PRICHARD.
Bankers.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Auditor.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
Consulting Engineer.
G. BRUNTON, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Messrs. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The signal success which has attended the Brunton's Patent Hydraulic Presses in Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee and other places has induced the Directors of the Mahva Company under agreement with the Patentee, to supply the great want existing in Calcutta of efficient means of pressing the rapidly increasing quantity of Jute and Cotton exported from that Presidency.

Land, Building and Machinery.

The Directors are in treaty for a suitable plot of Land whereon to erect Four Presses worked by a 30 H. P. Engine and capable of turning out from five to six hundred Bales per diem. This Machinery has been ordered, and will be made under the direct superintendence, and with the latest improvements of the Patentee.

Probable Profits.

The Exports of Jute and Cotton from Calcutta for the past 12 months, amount to nearly one *Million* Bales. The pressing of only a moderate share of which will yield a very handsome return on the outlay. Notwithstanding the position of Calcutta as the Capital of British India, it has at present no Presses capable of competing with those now about to be introduced either in rapidity of outturn, power of compression, or economy of labour. The saving in measurement alone will, with the high rates of Freight usually ruling in Calcutta, be certain to secure a decided preference to this Company.

Capital.

The Capital proposed to be raised is Three Lacs of Rupees, of which the Directors trust it will not be necessary to call up more than two-thirds.

An efficient Direction is in course of organization in Calcutta and Three Hundred Shares will be reserved for allotment in that Presidency.

Applications for Shares to be made, on or before noon of the 31st instant, to Messrs. Brown Mackay and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. C. J. Robinson and Co., Madras; Messrs. Robinson & Co., Bombay; after which none will be received.

Letters of allotment will be issued immediately thereafter.

A call of Rupees 50 per share on allotment will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Due notice will be given of the remaining calls, which will be made at intervals of not less than three months, in sums not exceeding Rupees 100 per Share.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 9th August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me ..... shares in the Brunton's Patent Press Company, Calcutta, (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me upon the deposit and calls in respect of the shares allotted when due; and I authorise you to place my name in the register for the number of shares allotted.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Name in full.
Profession or occupation.
Address.
Date.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday 17th ..... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 34m. A. M.

Day.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High-Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High-Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	16	Jupiter sets at 11h. 6m.	5 43	6 25	9 52	10 16	7
Wed.	17	Saturn rises at 9h. 12m. A.M.	5 42	6 25	10 41	11 5	7
Thur.	18	Saturn sets at 9h. 7m. P.M.	5 43	6 24	11 26	10 49	7
Fri.	19	Uranus rises at 1h. 34m. A.M.	5 43	6 23	....	0 10	7
Sat.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 26m. P.M.	5 43	6 22	0 30	0 52	7
Sun.	21	St. Bernard.—1st Sunday	5 43	6 21	1 17	1 39	7
		(after Trinity.					
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at 7.57 P.M.	5 44	6 21	2 1	2 24	7

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 8TH AUG. TO THE 14TH AUG. INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer reduced to 32° A.M.	Standard Barometer reduced to 32° P.M.	Thermometer in the Air A.M.	Thermometer in the Air P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer P.M.	Direction of Wind Maximum.	Rain in Inches
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Aug. 8	29·686	29·620	79·3	84·3	77·0	78·0	None	0·11
" 9	29·723	29·650	79·2	86·2	77·0	78·5		0·29
" 10	29·726	29·670	79·2	86·1	77·0	79·7	+ 10	0·04
" 11	29·715	29·650	79·5	84·6	77·0	80·1	None	0·49
" 12	29·702	29·642	79·4	82·5	77·0	77·4	-	0·26
" 13	29·714	29·651	77·7	77·7	76·5	76·5	-	1·20
" 14			Sunday.					1·58

Aug. 8.—Overcast: light rain at times.
" 9. Ditto ditto.
" 10. Ditto ditto.
" 11.—Overcast: light rain and fresh breezes of wind.
" 12.—Overcast: light showers of rain and squally wind.
" 13.—Overcast: frequent squalls of rain and wind.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 2	KURRACHEE	Aug. 6
AGRA	July 30	LAHORE	Aug. 6
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 6	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 9
BANGALORE	Aug. 9	MALTA	July 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 8	MERKET	Aug. 9
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 6
CEYLON	Aug. 1	PUNJAUB	July 30
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug. 9	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	July 19	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

THE present Secretary of State for India is certainly unsurpassed, and, we believe, unapproachable in his peculiar line. We do not know of any statesman who can, with equal imperturbability and apparent belief in his own sincerity, give petitioners for bread the very hardest of stones. The bland way in which the unlucky recipients are assured that they have got the very finest of bread, and told that they should be profoundly grateful for the same, is quite a study. The only historical parallel we can call to mind at present is the case of the Spanish inquisitors who tortured their victims first and then delivered them over to the secular arm to be burnt, with a tender injunction to be merciful; and who, even when the wretches were writhing in agony at the stake, insisted that they should be grateful to those who had brought them to that plight.

Nowhere have Sir C. Wood's admirable peculiarities shone forth more transcendantly than in his recent Despatch to the Governor General on the subject of the re-organization of the system of promotion in the Indian Army. That its many excellences may be better understood, we will briefly recapitulate the circumstances under which it was written. Our readers, doubtless, recollect the outcry of indignation that arose three years ago on the publication of the Amalgamation Scheme. Every one had some grievances to complain of, and consequently, after some time had been wasted in idle grumbling, a steady stream of Memorials, praying for redress, set in towards the India Office. These Memorials were treated with the utmost contempt. The Secretary of State for India, night after night, gave the House to understand that the Amalgamation had been carried out in strict conformity with the spirit of the Parliamentary guarantee, and that every body was, or ought to be, happy and contented. Finding that no redress was obtainable at the India Office, the complainants were obliged to have recourse to other quarters, and they accordingly took the bold step of petitioning Parliament to cause enquiry to be made as to how the guarantee, given by that body, had been acted upon. The subject was taken up by several independent members, who arrived at the conclusion that grievous wrong had been done to the officers of the Indian Army, especially to those who had remained Local. The question was then brought before the House, and would have been pressed to a division, had not Sir Charles Wood got alarmed and offered to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon the alleged grievances. A Commission accordingly was appointed, which reported that the Parliamentary guarantee had been violated in several instances. In consequence of this report some changes had to be made in the organization of the Indian Army, which form the subject of the Despatch alluded to above.

Bearing these facts in mind, and remembering that every step towards redress was taken with the utmost reluctance and only under the severest pressure, it is not a little amusing to find Sir C. Wood preluding about his desire for justice, and taking credit for the appointment of the Commission, as if it had been a spontaneous measure. He then rehearses the steps that had previously been taken in connection with the Amalgamation. He is evidently astonished at any grievances being supposed to exist, for he declares that the Indian officers, so far from being injured, have actually considerably benefited by the change. It would occur to no impartial reader to question the correctness of this view of the case, why should such a universal howl of indignation have been raised? People who gain much advantage by a new system are generally the last to cry out against it. Besides, as men are generally keenly alive to their own interests, one would imagine it to be a work of supererogation on the part of a Secretary of State to go into an elaborate argument, in order to convince a large body of men that they have derived so much benefit from certain measures. Sir C. Wood then takes *seriatim* the grievances laid before the Commissioners. Of these the best founded and most important is the supersession of regimental officers by the promotion of their brother officers under Staff Corps rules. The Commission were unanimously of opinion, that in this instance the Parliamentary guarantee had been violated, and consequently the Secretary for India had to devise some means of obviating the injustice complained of. The scheme finally decided upon is equally ingenious and characteristic of Sir C. Wood. By taking the petitioners *au pied de la lettre* he removes the ostensible ground of complaint and no more. He gives the shadow and carefully withholds the substance. The Local officers complained that, while their promotion depends on steps in the cadre and is therefore exceedingly slow, their brethren in the Staff Corps get promotion according to length of service, and that they are consequently superseded. Sir C. Wood, finding that he must redress this grievance, with a bad grace yields as little as possible, and grants the Local officers brevet rank according to length of service: that is to say, after twelve years' service a man will be called Captain; and after twenty years, Major; while the substantive rank and pay will be that of the lower grades. When justice is meted out so grudgingly and in such scant measure it is not surprising that the Local officers continue to grumble, though their claim has been technically satisfied. After sticking thus to the letter instead of the spirit of the law, the flourish of trumpets at the end of the Despatch about justice and regard for gallantry is particularly out of place, though quite in harmony with the character of Sir C. Wood and that of Mr. Peckniff.

THE American papers are right in speaking of the actual military position in Virginia at the end of June or the beginning of July as "the crisis of the campaign," but it by no means follows that the war itself has yet reached, or is likely soon to reach, its crisis. To understand clearly the conditions and prospects of the American war, it is necessary to call to mind what was the system of warfare in Europe before Napoleon accustomed men to victories such as Rivoli, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland, and made them familiar with the spectacle of mighty kingdoms overrun and conquered in a single campaign. The tedious wars in which it was thought sufficient that the opposing armies should fight a battle or take a town once a year, and then retire into winter quarters to await the return of the season for active hostilities, has faded out of the memory of all but students of military history. The record of it survives only in the well-known complaint of the veteran Austrian general in Bonaparte's first campaign in Italy, that the French Commander-in-Chief paid no attention to the art of war, but attacked his adversary in front, flank, or rear, whenever he could take him unawares. The Crimean war, however, supplied an instance of the little that can be effected in a year or two by well-equipped armies under the command of second-rate generals. The Italian war of 1859 was, it is true, brought to an end in one campaign; but the peace of Villafranca was dictated to both France and Austria by political considerations, rather than imposed upon the vanquished of Solferino by their inability to prolong the struggle after that defeat. In America, when the civil war broke out, the newspapers and the public, brimful of recollections of the great European war at the commencement of this century, freely prophesied that one campaign would settle the fate of the South; and, to mark by anticipation what they expected, nicknamed General M'Clellan the young Napoleon, not caring to remember that the decisive battles of the world may almost be counted on one's fingers, and that a Cæsar or a Napoleon arises once in ten centuries. In this fourth year of the war the combatants on both sides have probably learnt to moderate their expectations, to disbelieve in the theory that heaven-born generals are as plentiful among them as blackberries, and to hope only that time and perseverance will help them to restore peace to the country. The very mode of fighting adopted by the American armies renders the chance exceedingly doubtful of any battle which may be fought terminating in a decisive victory. The troops as a rule fight behind breastworks; they take up a position in what is really an entrenched camp; and, while the assailants have almost invariably throughout the war been repulsed, the army standing on the defensive has never ventured to take the offensive in its turn, and convert a repulse into a rout. Even Lee, by general consent the most skilful captain that the American war has produced, has never been able to win any but barren victories; and at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, if not also in the Peninsula, he missed opportunities which are not likely to recur of annihilating the principal Federal army.

Without, however, attempting to predict what will be the issue of the war, we may attempt to form some kind of estimate of the results of Grant's campaign up to the date of our latest advices. The military operations this year have been much more interesting than in any former campaign, because General Grant has, beyond a doubt, thus far shown more varied resources than any of his predecessors in the chief command (with the exception of General M'Clellan) possessed, and has thus excited the Confederate chief to a keener rivalry, as well as cured the Southern soldiers of the grave military fault of showing too great contempt for their enemy. But the extravagant praise bestowed upon the Federal general by certain critics in America and England for what are called his "flank marches" seems to us to be quite unmerited. One can comprehend the generalship of such a flanking operation as that by which Bonaparte in 1796 carried his army across the Po and forced the Austrians to evacuate Lombardy, or of the similar flank movement by which Napoleon the Third, in the Italian campaign, crossed the Ticino and drove Gyulai off the line to Milan. The object of the latter manœuvre was to force a battle unexpectedly at a point where a defeat would compel the Austrians to retire to the Mincio. Gyulai's army lay directly between the French at Alessandria and the capital of Lombardy, which was the goal aimed at by the Emperor Napoleon. By a well planned march the French army reached the Ticino in time to repulse such divisions of the Austrian army as had been hurried up from Placentia to contest the passage of the river, and thus completely turned the right flank of the Austrians, placing itself between them and Milan, and having that city at once within its grasp. How different from this are General Grant's flanking operations! His object was to reach Richmond, and, to effect this purpose, it was necessary that he should either destroy Lee's army, which lay between him and the Southern capital, by hard fighting on the direct line to the city, or by outmanœuvring the Confederate general dislodge the Southern army from the road to Richmond and have his further progress unopposed. But, as a matter of fact, he has done neither of these things. On the contrary, he has lost tens of thousands of men by hard fighting, and his flank marches have not helped him in any way to remove the main obstacle to the capture of Richmond, namely, Lee's army, or to get between it and the capital. All that he has done has been to bite all round the edge of the file without making the slightest impression upon it. Having the command of the sea, he could of course make Lee evacuate one position after another by simply marching down the sea-coast, just as an army acting by land on the sea-coast can turn a series of fortifications between Surat and Bombay, and force its enemy to fall back on the capital. But anything more than this Grant is not likely to accomplish. Look for instance at the result of his last flanking operation, in which, extending his left in the usual manner for the purpose of cutting the Weldon railroad (which is one of the principal lines of communication between Richmond and the South), he was suddenly and vigorously assailed by the Confederates, and repulsed with the loss of several thousand men killed and wounded and a whole brigade taken prisoners. Since the defeat of this enterprise the Federal general seems to have kept within his entrenchments, which are protected by his gunboats; and Lee, finding himself quite secure at Petersburg, and having the whole country between Richmond and Washington laid open to him by the rout of Hunter in the Shenandoah valley, has made a brilliant and successful diversion by sending Ewell's corps to invade Maryland, to plunder, to the very gates of Washington, States which had been denuded of troops, and to terrify the Northern Government into sending urgent demands to General Grant for reinforcements to defend their very existence. Should Grant have been induced seriously to weaken his army, and Ewell's corps rejoin Lee in time to make a general attack upon the reduced army of the enemy, the Confederates may yet be able to win a victory that will bring a new President into office prepared to open negotiations for peace.

THE mysterious taboot, alluded to in our issue of the 2nd instant, as having appeared in the Chindwarah District of the Central Provinces, turns out to be some custom among the natives of worship, for keeping off sickness, and the taboot is carried about to propitiate their deities.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"It was rumoured on the Frontier when our correspondent in that direction wrote, that Sooltan Mahomed Khan, son of Saadut Khan, is again meditating mischief. He was collecting bodies of fighting men. His purpose, it was supposed, was either to proceed to Lalpoorah or to blockade the Cabool Road.

"The strength of the garrisons at Fort Michnee and Shahkadder had been doubled."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"We have authentic news from Cabul up to the 28th July. Ameer Shere Alnee Khan had reached Tashkurghan on the 16th. The position of affairs between the Ameer and his brother, Sirdar Afzul Khan, does not seem to be pleasant. The latter does not quite coincide in the views of the former, and the Ameer it is said has placed Afzul Khae under strict surveillance."

THE *Mofussilite*:—"We are glad to be able to state, that His Excellency the Viceroy has lost no time in ordering a Committee of Enquiry to assemble at Ulwur, to enquire into the alleged horrible murder committed there. The Court is composed of Major Nixon, Captain Philpotts, and Captain Carnell, officers in whom both the Government and the public have the highest confidence. From all we can learn, we are of opinion that Major Hamilton, as much for his own sake as for the interest of Government, should, during the inquiry, be removed from Ulwur. It is just possible his presence may retard many witnesses coming forward, while his reticence in writing and informing Government, and the fact of such a horrible atrocity having been committed, does not entitle him to any advantageous position. The commonest justice should only be awarded him. Government have, we have reason to believe, expressed, in no measured terms, their extreme dissatisfaction with Major Hamilton's conduct."

HOW THE INDIAN LOCAL ARMY PARLIAMENTARY GUARANTEE WAS DONE FOR.

COMMITTEE TO SETTLE THE MATTER.

Present.

His Royal Highness the Duke of C——ge.
His Grace the Duke of Ar——le.
Sir Charles W——d.

Sir C. W.—Well, your Royal Highness, how are we to arrange this disagreeable business?

C——ge.—D——n it, why do you ask me? Can't you do something to drive the Indian officers to mutiny and then cashier them all? This appears to me the shortest way to deal with them—the brutes.

Ar——le.—Weel, your Royal Highness, this wad be a raither shearp way o' disposin o' the maiter and I hae ma doots as to hoo it wad succeed. I weel ken that ma freend Charlie, here, has an unco guid notion o' leein —— He did the Doctors brawly in geein them mair pay and cuttin their allooances ——, but I dinna ken hoo he is to get o'er the maiter o' soopersession in rank among the Regimental Officers. But I may no be doin him justice. What say ye, Charlie? Has ee ony scheme in that heed o' yours?

Sir C. W.—Well, your Royal Highness and your Grace, I thought I had settled the matter beautifully, when I appointed the Royal Commission, but I was obliged, for appearance's sake, to put Henley on it, and he has played the Devil with it—(pray excuse my swearing.)

C——ge.—You may swear to all eternity, if you will only settle this business.

Ar——le.—De'el tak him. Didna ee leave him to me and I wad hae made him a Baron: this wad hae stapt his mooth—he dinna ken half sae weel as me hoo to manage men, wi a' your knowledge o' leein.

Sir C. W.—Well, your Grace, I did my best and I thought I had talked him over, and made him believe this and that might follow, without actually committing myself (as you know I am not much given to do), but he professes to have a conscience, which is an article I don't know anything about and don't believe in. I was an ass to put him on the Commission: however, I have a splendid scheme to settle the whole thing without costing us a penny. We'll give the locals *Brevet rank* and appeal to their *known loyalty, gallantry, &c.*, and, I've no doubt, the matter will then drop. I'll keep it back till the end of the Session and it is sure to pass then.

C——ge.—What brevet rank do you mean to give, because I won't allow it to affect the time?

Sir C. W.—I have quite provided for that. The scheme is simply this:—

1st. To make Lieutenants of 12 years standing Bt. Captains.
2nd. " Captains of 20 " Bt. Majors.
3rd " Majors of 26 " Bt. Lt. Cols.

And for form's sake, I would ask your Royal Highness to extend the same *boon* to the Royal Army, in India, not that they will want it, but it will look well. Of course I do not mean the Brevet rank to carry any pay, nor will it give Commands of Regiments, and as regards Brigade and Divisional Commands I have put a neat little clause in, which will put a stopper on that: it is, that the Local and Staff Corps Lieutenant-Colonels will be entitled to the Brevet rank of Colonel on serving five years on *full* pay. Don't you twig?—I beg your Royal Highness' and your Grace's pardon.

C——ge.—Don't say anything about it. You're a d——d ingenious dog.

Ar——le, (aside)—Weel, your Royal Highness, didna I tell ee that Charlie had a heed o' his ain—If he wasna sic a lecar, we might admit him into the Upper House, but he's mair usefu doon belaw.

C——ge.—Upon my word, W——d, you're a trump—I wish you were my Private Secretary. You would save me a world of trouble.—Now I think of it, I will send —— to you for a month's training: but no, he won't do. No doubt you have some one ready; send him over, and I'll provide for that ass of mine elsewhere; but don't you think the Locals will ramp at this measure of your's?

Sir C. W.—No, your Royal Highness, they have been well brought up and are really loyal, and I will put in strong about loyalty, gallantry, duty, and so forth, and also give them a good sop, some months ago (knowing they had this little pill to swallow), by making Seconds in Command and Wing Officers, and I told all the C. in C.'s to give as many as they could to Local Officers. At the same time I gave a quiet hint they were not to have commands, except when it could not be helped. This measure was carried out fully in Bengal and Bombay—I wish your Royal Highness would bear in mind, that Sir H—— R—— and Sir W——— M——— are now entitled to Peerages——but in Madras Sir H—— G——has been most obstructive, and if we could only find an expedient, it would be advisable to remove him. We can't promote him to China, but what does your Royal Highness think of sending him to New Zealand? He might take three Native Regiments with him, and you know the exigencies of the service, &c. &c.—I really think it might be arranged—I would not object to his being paid from the Indian Treasury, for a time, and before it could come back we would settle everything at Madras.

C——ge.—Good again; W——d, you're an inventive genius, but I'd rather have you on my side than against me.

Sir C. W.—Your Royal Highness is aware that my only thought is for you.

C——ge to Ar——le (aside).—D——d good, what do you think of such a rascal?

Ar——le to C——ge (aside).—Make use of him while in office: pitch him overboard afterwards.

C——ge.—Well, W——d, your scheme is good, but I can't see how I can send Sir H——G——to New Zealand just yet. I'll try my hand at a gentle reminder and you can put the screw on the Governor General and the Governor of Madras, and perhaps will manage it this way: still I'm afraid the Locals will rump.

Ar——le.—If I might be allowed to gie an opinion, and say that ma freend Charlie is quite correct: any sic contingency. It wad be a peety to introduce politics in sic a question. Suddenly frae aboot Presidency and a' the tithers wad submit. Odds man, Charlie; but ee ken I nearly sauld ma sauil to the De'el in threepin in the Upper House that a' ee said belaw was Gospel. Guid forgie me.

C——ge.—Well, I don't see what we can do better, so carry out your plan W——d.

Sir C. W.—I am very glad to hear that both your Royal Highness and your Grace have such a good opinion of me. You may depend upon me, always, on an emergency.

(Exit all.)

C——ge to Ar——le outside.—D——d clever, but such an infernal liar.

Moral—Doubtful.

Charlie! Charlie! wha wadna follow you?
Bonny Prince Charlie! King o' the Lee'ars?
Answer.—None o' the Indian Officers.
And what think ee ma man o' the ither twa?
Answer.—Muckle alike! Birds of a Feather, &c. &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 15TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Galle.
Steamer *Arracan* from Rangoon anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 15TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Clan Alpine* sailed for Madras.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 15TH AUGUST.

Arrived Steamer *Carnatic*, from Hongkong 29th July, Singapore 6th, and Penang 8th August.

With regard both to China and Japan there is nothing of importance. Colonel Gordon has been to Nankin and has inspected its defences personally, he has returned to Shanghai where, under General Brown's direction, he has commenced the formation of a camp of instruction as well for the protection of the settlement, as for operations beyond it, the latter being conducted by native commander only.

Nothing of interest from the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Per Steamer *Carnatic* :—

OPIUM—
Malwa ..... dlrs. 695 per chest.
Patna ..... " 510 "
Benares ..... " 490 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ..... 4s. 9¼d. per dlr.
Private Bills ..... 4s. 9¾d. "
On India ..... Rs. 201¾ per 100 Calcutta on 13th,
Steamers arrived—*Tanjore* from Bombay on 22nd instant.
Singapore from Bombay on 22nd instant.
Shanghae advices to the 21st July.

OPIUM—
Malwa ..... Taels 490 per chest.
Patna ..... " 380 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ..... 7s. 0d. per tael.
Private Bills ..... 7s 1d. "
On Bombay ..... Rs. 335 per taels 100.
On Calcutta ..... Rs. 338 "

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MOVING onwards from Hoshungabad towards Nagpore, the traveller has to pass through the district of Baitool, the station at Badnoor being equidistant from the above two stations. The district of Baitool is very hilly, comprising most part of the Sautpoora range of hills, but Baitool itself, and Badnoor, the civil station, is situated in a fine valley, which produces the best opium in these provinces. In this district, too, are the Kamptee hills, where it is proposed to try and form a sanatarium. At Mooltye, in this district, the river Taptee takes its rise from a large tank, about a quarter of a mile round, on the sides of which are temples consecrated by poetry or tradition as the scene of some divine manifestation. There is a large fair held every November round this tank, this fair is at once festive and holy; every one enjoying themselves as much as they can, and at the same time seeking pacification from all past transgression by bathing in the tank and praying in the temples, making laudable resolutions to be good for the future. The ceremonies last ten days. The images inside the temples are those of the three great gods, Brahma, Vishnoo, and Shiva, with their primeval consorts, and outside the doors a large figure of Mahadeo as a bull, and several of Honoman covered with a red colouring matter. Baitool was formerly one of the four kingdoms belonging to the Gond dynasty, the old capital was at Kheela, a hill commanding the valley, and in the heart of the Sautpoora range also are the ruins of the once celebrated hill forts of Gawilghur and Kurnalla. There are still remnants of architectural stone carvings and monuments of interest in the dense jungles and forests of these provinces, which surprise one, and attest the former energies of half-civilised races contending against the wildness of nature. It is certain that many of the forests of the present day, now infested by wild beasts, were once the scenes of architectural labour and the centres of human activity. They covered the mountain tops and interspersed the broad plains with forts, temples, and palaces, the broken remnants of which now serve as the sole monuments of their greatness. The road from Hoshungabad to Baitool is an ascent the whole way, and that interesting work is passed on the Silwanee pass, where the road is carried with great engineering skill up the side of the hill range to a height of 572 feet. The station of Baitool, or rather Badnoor—for that is the name of the small village where the Civil Station is, Baitool being some four miles further on—is about 2,700 feet above the sea; the climate is always cool, punkahs being scarcely used at all. During the Pindaree War a large military force used to be stationed at Baitool, consisting of all arms of the service, but as Kamptee became a large station, and a force is also cantoned at Ellichpore, some fifty miles from Baitool, the troops were withdrawn from the station. In the small burial-ground are the graves of several officers killed during the campaign of 1817-18, and I found some at Mooltye, too; these last were sadly out of repair, and I think it but right the authorities ought to keep the tombs in proper repair. In former years Baitool, as a station, was considered most unhealthy, but since the jungle has been cleared away, one could scarcely wish for a better climate. Captain Warner, the Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Forbes, District Superintendent of Police, are the only regular residents, but at present the Commissioner of the Nurbudda division, Captain Mackenzie, has his head quarters at Baitool. Besides the Taptee, the river Towah rises in the Baitool district. Owing to the densely jungly state of the country there is not much cultivation in the district, and the inhabitants being chiefly Gonds are a very poor set, the only important produce being opium. During the past year or much of this crop has been grown as to fill one hundred and fifty chests; this opium is said to be superior to the Malwa opium, it sold in a crude state by the cultivators to the traders who purchase it and send to Indore, where it is mixed with the Malwa opium, as it is almost too pliable to be made up by itself, and from its light colour the traders are afraid to send it to Bombay unmixed, as the Chinese are said to be prejudiced against light coloured opium. There are some magnificent mango topes round Baitool, the fruit of which is equal to any of your Bombay mangoes; the most common tree, however, about this part of the country is the kowa (Terminatio arjuna) especially on the banks of the Towa river. In outward appearance it is the most picturesque of all the trees in these provinces, its bark is silvery white, its leaves are grey and sombre, like the foliage of the olive, its trunk is massive, its branches are wide-spreading and pendant, its wood has most of the merits and demerits of the other sorts of timber, it has been used little as yet for railway sleepers, but no doubt as the saj becomes comparatively exhausted the kowa will come into use.

The event of the past week has been the review of the Volunteers at Nagpore by General Shubrick, and the dinner given to them by Mr. Temple as their Colonel. You will find the full particulars in our local journal, but, as you may not see it, I send a copy of the same, the whole affair went off well.

DINNER TO THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE RESIDENCY.

According to custom, and as intimated by Mr. Temple, Colonel of the Volunteer Rifles, on Saturday last, when the Corps was reviewed by Brigadier General Shubrick, the annual Volunteer Dinner came off on Thursday evening the 4th instant. By a Regimental Order, circulated on Tuesday, noon, the Volunteers were directed to assemble in front of the Central Museum, near the North Gate of the Residency, at about a quarter to 8P. M. they were "formed up," and marched in "fours" to the Residency, the Station Band playing a "Quick March," and halted at the eastern entrance by the Chief Commissioner, and the Brigadier, with their respective Staffs. The Honorary Magistrates of Nagpore City also attended to witness the ceremony of presentation. The period selected somewhat differed in form from the two preceding ones. On this occasion the senior members of the Volunteer Corps of three years' standing were first presented to Mr. Temple, who expressed himself highly gratified at seeing such a muster of them then for the third time. The junior members of the Corps were then presented to Mr. Temple for the first time, and Mr. Temple, after exhorting them to prove true to their colours, concluded by hoping it would have the pleasure of meeting them again and often. The Staff was then introduced to the whole of the Volunteers present, his Secretary, Mr. Bernard, as the new and future Adjutant of the Nagpore Volunteer Rifles.

The Residency was dazzlingly illuminated, and the well arranged tables glittered again with superb silver vases crowned with flowers. The rooms were decorated with banners of every description; and tastefully woven garlands of ever-greens, interspersed with flowers, adorned the interior of the Residency presented the appearance of an enchanted palace, such as we read of in fairy tales. Suddenly the Station Band struck up the "Roast Beef of Old England," and all were ushered into the Dining room. Here again some difference of arrangement was noticeable. On the two previous occasions, the dinner was served up in the main room, running from east to west, one range of tables; but on this occasion the drawing room, known as the northern room, was taken up for this purpose, and not being equally long the tables were distributed in two long ranges, "T" shaped, the small transverses at the ends of the "T." On the occasion referred to, the Volunteers sat to table promiscuously, but on this occasion the old Volunteers alone had the honour of sitting at the

to enter any but those worthy of being called so), I think he would find sufficient filth to convince him that it is not an easy matter to cleanse a city inhabited by such a people when the means of doing so are so limited.

X. Y. Z.

THE BOMBAY MARINE UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Some time back rumours were afloat that Government intended to have a certain rig worn by the officers and others of the several vessels composing the Bombay Marine. Those that it does concern trust that such is the case, and the sooner it comes into force the better. Just imagine one wearing a brass-bound coat with tweed lowers, and a bell-topper on, and another rig Tweed with a brass-bound cap on. The figures they thus cut are quite ridiculous, and it would rack one's brains to distinguish (as issued) the Commander or other officer of [illegible] vessels from Snooks the Quarter [illegible] when (to use the last-mentioned expression) he is [illegible] off to his Sunday Girls.

The P. & O. Co. (a local service) have their uniform, and I do not see why the Bombay Marina (also a local but altogether a Government employ) cannot sport one as well.

I trust that in inserting this in your widely circulated journal it will come to the notice of those who ought to take an interest in these gentlemen, and who ought to direct them to come up to the mark and not disgrace the cloth in a.

15th August. BLUE JACKET.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"Black Watch" exhibits the same curiosity that I complained of noticing amongst the postal clerks. The latter suggested the probability of my being a [illegible] "Black watch" feels a little further, he proceeds to find out whether I am a banker and giggles at his discovery.

As I said before I did not sail into the Post Office with the wind blowing over the taffrail; but I was ejected from haven to haven to the sacred precinct, where newspapers lay slumbering by postal pilots who ought to have been more familiar with the channel.

"Black Watch," "Black Watch," you are a perfect cure! Twenty-five clerks rubbing their hands together, is what you facetiously call closing the mails for Poona, the Deccan, and the capital of the Mahrattas; but I hope like every thing else during Christmastide, where every man strives to do where the little boat is—warm.

If I had my will every one connected with the [illegible] General Post Office, from head to tail, should forfeit a month's salary for every hour that the complete and total delivery is delayed beyond six hours after the receipt of the mails; and should receive a donation for every hour within that time; and this is the way to go to work. After ascertaining the correctness of your boxes and bags, set a number of clerks with alphabetically figure-holed boxes to sort letters as these fill, pass them on to another set to packet for Goa or individuals; send off all you can by servants sailing outside, and send out all that you have ready for short distances by your delivery peons, and by their return you will be prepared to send out a second instalment, or all perhaps; keep the public engaged if only with a trifle, and lo! you will find that letters and parcels will vanish beautifully.

This system answered amazingly well when I tried it; but mind, I never let the noon nor allowed others to leave it on any pretence whatever till the public was served.

PRO GREGE.

BENGAL.

A full length portrait of Sir John Peter Grant, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, painted for the British Indian Association, has just arrived from London, and is now on view at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s picture-gallery.—*Indian Daily News, Aug. 6.*

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

AUGUST 2, 1864.

(Before Mr. Justice Macpherson.)

HOSSEIN IBRAHIM BIN JOHUY vs. SEWLALL MOTIYALAL.

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover Rs. 15,000, being the amount due on a policy of Insurance granted by the defendant on the hull of the ship *Fuzzel Kurreem*. The policy was a time policy, from noon of the 25th April 1862 to noon of the 25th July 1863; the ship sailed on a voyage from Calcutta to Madras. She never reached the latter place, but arrived at Moulmein in a damaged and leaky condition, and was there abandoned as a total loss.

The facts of the case fully appeared in the following Judgment.

The Advocate General and Mr. Newmarch for the plaintiff.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Macpherson, after stating the facts already mentioned, proceeded as follows:—

I shall not refer to the written statements put in by the parties, nor to the issues fixed more than a year ago, as the issues to be tried, further than to observe,—and I might make the same observation as to many other suits which [illegible] neither [illegible] the issues fixed rarely fully or accurately, what are certainly the true questions to be determined in the suit. These questions are,

1. Was there any warranty of sea-worthiness at the time the Policy attached?

2. Was the ship seaworthy when the policy attached, and if unseaworthy, was it by reason solely of that unseaworthiness that the *Fuzzel Kurreem* arrived at Moulmein in the condition in which she was when she reached that Port?

3. Had the plaintiff a right to treat her as a total loss and abandon her as he did?

4. What was her value at the time she was insured?

As regards the first of these issues, it is quite clear that there was no warranty of seaworthiness. This is conclusively settled by *Thompson* vs. *Hopper*, 6 Ell. and Bl. 172, *Fawcus* v. *Sarsfield*, 6 Ell and Bl. 260, *Michael* vs. *Tredwin*, 25 L. J. C. P. 85, and *Gibson* vs. *Small*, 4 H L. case 353.

But although there was no warranty of seaworthiness, still according to the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 4th day of June in *Fawcus* v. *Sarsfield*,—if the vessel at the time of insurance was unseaworthy, and was sent to sea in that state, and if without her encountering any more severe weather than is usual and ordinary in the voyage on which she sailed, or than is ship reasonably fit for the voyage could have encountered without damage, the necessity for her putting into Moulmein, in the state in which she arrived there, arose exclusively from her having been unseaworthy when she sailed,—then, as the loss arose from the voice of the subject of insurance and not from any of the perils insured against, it cannot be cast upon the insurers. And this is so even although the unseaworthiness was not within the knowledge of the assured.

Now there is no doubt that Captain Handley considered that the *Fuzzel Kurreem* was staunch and seaworthy, and "an unusually sound good ship for her age." And in this opinion he is supported by the evidence of a person who superintended certain repairs done to the vessel in the Caledonian Dock in the end of 1861,—by the evidence of Captain Jeffries, who sailed in the ship as Commander on the voyage out of which this suit arises,—and by the evidence of the pilot who piloted her to sea and saw nothing wrong, so long as he was on board, and of Captain Millard, who examined her at Moulmein. Nevertheless the conclusion at which I have arrived, after a full consideration of all the evidence before me, is that the *Fuzzel Kurreem* at the time this policy attached was quite unseaworthy; that is to say, (see *Burgess* vs. *Wickham*, 33 L. J. S. B. 17) that she was unfit in the degree which a prudent owner uninsured would require, to meet the perils of the service she was about to be engaged in.

It is clear on the face of Captain Handley's evidence, that before she was docked, there was a great deal of unsound wood about the ship which required removal and replacement, and he recommended repairs which he says would have cost 20,000, or 25,000, or more. Certain repairs were executed in consequence of his advice but as still presently to be seen they were repairs which did not cost 15,000, not repairs which cost 25,000. Captain Handley surveyed the ship after she came out of Dock, and declared the repairs done to his satisfaction. But the meaning this declaration can be explained only in one or other of the two ways: either Captain Handley made that declaration on a very imperfect examination of the ship, or he originally made a great mistake in recommending repairs so extensive and costly as those which he says he ordered. The former appears to me the more reasonable explanation, and I do not doubt that the repairs recommended by Captain Handley, and which were in fact necessary to make the ship seaworthy never were fully executed. I think that Captain Handley's survey subsequently to the vessel coming out of Dock must have been superficial, and based upon the idea that of course all that he had desired to be done had been done. The previous history of the ship, and her conduct on this voyage as shown by her log, furnish facts which speak for themselves, and lead, as it appears to me, necessarily to the conclusion, that the ship was unseaworthy when she commenced her voyage.

The *Fuzzel Kurreem* is an old American ship, built of oak at Dartmouth in 1842. She was originally called the "George Hallet," and having been sold at Mauritius, came under what circumstances does not exactly appear) into the hands of a Native, who, at or about the time the ship was bought by the plaintiff, was in Jeddo. She lay in the port of Calcutta for some months during the summer of 1861, and about the end of the rains, she was chartered by the present plaintiff for a voyage to Muscat. A cargo was put on board of her, but she was found to be leaking so excessively before she ever started on her voyage at all, that the cargo had to be re-landed, and the vessel was docked for repairs. The Captain then tried to raise money on bottomry, but could not succeed in his attempt. The plaintiff lent him various sums amounting in all to about Rs. 8000, for current expenses; but at last, being unable to get money for the necessary repairs, the Captain had the ship put up to Auction by Mackenzie, Lyall and Company, the Auctioneers, when she was bought by the plaintiff for Rs. 7,500.

Having purchased her, the plaintiff got her surveyed by Captain Handley who recommended the repairs already referred to. Certain repairs were executed and the ship came out of Dock, Captain Handley again surveyed her, and gave a report declaring that she had been repaired to his satisfaction, and was a good insurance risk. She then proceeded on a voyage to Madras and back, returning to Calcutta on the 1st April. During that voyage nothing particular occurred, and she gave no special symptoms of unseaworthiness. This no doubt is a fact favourable to the plaintiff. But it is not to be forgotten that the weather in the Bay of Bengal is ordinarily very different in the months of January, February and March, from what it is in the months of May June and July: and that a ship which successfully performs the voyage during the former season is by no means necessarily strong enough to perform it during the latter. The *Fuzzel Kurreem*, having returned to Calcutta, was loaded with a cargo chiefly of rice and again despatched to Madras. Nothing unusual occurred, on her way down the river, and the pilot left her at the Sandheads on the morning of the 11th of May. According to the log, from which I take the account of what happened, the wind was then light and the weather fine, and so continued till the evening of the 12th; when at 7 P. M. there was an "increasing breeze and hazy weather," and at 10 A. M. there was a "strong breeze and hazy weather," with a very heavy swell from S. W., ship pitching heavily." On the 13th, the weather moderated and was fine, "with a heavy swell from S. W. made all possible sail; ship pitching heavily." "Pumps attended to," "crew employed as required." That night the breeze increased with a heavy head sea, the ship laboring much, and sound of the sails were taken in.

The [illegible] the next day, the 14th, are most important. In the early morning there was a strong increasing breeze with heavy sea; a heavy N. W. squall, which made it necessary to double-reef the top[illegible] sails and take in main sail, "the ship laboring heavily and making much water," then there [illegible] "variable winds with heavy squalls" and [illegible] pumps were carefully attended to. "At 8 A[illegible] the weather was more moderate: take o[illegible] reefs of top sails. Heavy sea from S. W., [illegible] p laboring heavily and causing her to make [illegible] ood deal of water for the first time since leaving [illegible] the port." Then we have the following entry: "1 M. fresh breeze and fine with a very [illegible] y head sea, ship laboring heavily and m[illegible]ing a great deal of water, in consequence of [illegible] ship making so much water divided the crew [illegible]o two watches, and kept one watch constantly employed at the pumps and kept her under [illegible]y sail." And at "*midnight* same weather [illegible]hout. Pumps kept constantly going, [illegible] that in fact within a few hours after the [illegible] commencement of the first weather encounte[illegible], which can by any degree unusual naturally and as a [illegible]atter of course be looked for at that season of t[illegible] year, we have this ship in such a condition that [illegible] it was necessary to divide the crew into two watches, and to keep one watch constantly at [illegible] the pumps, a state of things which continued until [illegible] the vessel reached Moulmein. No doubt it [illegible] possible that a seaworthy ship may in the co[illegible]se of a gale of no long continuance, or of a sudden squall, sustain serious damage. But in the case of *Fuzzel Kurreem* nothing special, nothing in the nature of an accident occurred. It is clear that the leakage arose primarily from her general weakness, and her unfitness [illegible] to carry such a cargo in any thing but smooth water. There was, as it afterwards appeared, no failure of any particular part of the ship, but a general failure throughout.

The voyage continued [illegible] and from the 14th May to the 28th, the weath[illegible] seems to have been rough but not such as is [illegible] unusual, except perhaps, on the 16th. From the 16th to the 28th, it was then, as we find [illegible] recorded, that the decks were washed daily, which they would not have been if the weather had been very bad. There seems however to have been a constant heavy swell, and the ship appears always to have laboured heavily. From the 28th to the 31st, there was a heavy gale: and it was during the continuance of this gale, that, on the 29th, finding the leak was gaining fast that the pumps were beginning to bring up rice as well as water, and that the crew were becoming unmanageable from constant work at the pumps, the Captain gave up all hopes of reaching Madras, and bore up for Moulmein. From the 31st [illegible] the mouth[illegible]ne, when the pilot came [illegible] [illegible] was not [illegible] [illegible]ein [illegible] [illegible] in the log book, is [illegible] [illegible] correct. The Captain swears that it is correct; and so far as it relates to the weather encountered during the latter part of the voyage, it is corroborated by the Pilot and other persons then at Moulmein, who depose to there having been very bad weather outside shortly before the *Fuzzel Kurreem* arrived. Captain Handley takes upon himself to say that notwithstanding the log, he does not believe that the ship ever made as much water enough to keep the pumps going. But a more rash or idle statement it is difficult to conceive, seeing that as a matter of fact, a fact admitted by the Captain and by every person who examined the ship, whether on behalf of the insurers or of the assured, the ship, when she reached Moulmein, was in a most leaky condition, and was so strained and shaken that she was unfit to proceed either to Madras or to Calcutta even in ballast without having first received very considerable repairs. Even without any of the evidence which was taken at Moulmein I think it clear that the *Fuzzel Kurreem* was not seaworthy when she left Calcutta. But the evidence of the witnesses who saw and examined the vessel when she came in from sea places the matter beyond all question. Making every allowance for exaggeration, of which there has no doubt been a good deal on both sides, I consider it is proved by those witnesses that the ship had a great deal of decayed timber in her, and that she was leaky, and strained, and shaken, and started all over. The timber which was decayed in Moulmein could not have been sound in Calcutta; and it is difficult to understand how any ship can be seaworthy whose hull is composed chiefly, or to a very great extent, of rotten wood.

But although I find that the *Fuzzel Kurreem* was not seaworthy, and was not in a fit state to be sent down the Bay of Bengal with a cargo of rice at that season of the year, it is necessary for me to say that the condition in which she was when she reached Moulmein arose exclusively from her being unseaworthy when she sailed. The weather she encountered was at times heavy and unusually bad (more particularly from the 28th to the 31st) and such as might have injured a seaworthy ship. I cannot therefore find as a fact that she did not suffer from the perils insured against, the more so when it is borne in mind that she was for some hours aground in the Moulmein river. On the contrary I find that she encountered some unusually bad weather, and that she sustained much damage from it. The grounding does not appear to have done her any material injury, but it certainly can have done her no good.

Although the fact of the ship having been unseaworthy when the policy attached, does not under the circumstances release the insurers from all liability, it is nevertheless of much importance with reference to the question of the ship's value at the time of insurance. In the policy she is valued at Rs. 35,000, but I have no doubt that is greatly in excess of her real value. In considering the question of value, the point to be ascertained is, not so much the sum of money the plaintiff was out of pocket by reason of his connection with the *Fuzzel Kurreem* from first to last, as what her actual market value was when the policy attached. The sums spent by the plaintiff in purchasing and repairing her are no doubt some test of her value, but they are not necessarily a correct test. It is quite possible that a vessel may be worth a great deal more than she has cost her owner, and it is equally possible that a vessel may not in reality be worth one half the money which her owner has spent upon her. The money which the plaintiff had lent to the Captain of the *Fuzzel Kurreem* in no way affects the question of her value, and cannot be taken into account; for there is no evidence that, by reason of the advances made, the ship when sold brought a lower price than she would otherwise have done. At the sale by auction by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. the ship was sold for only Rs. 7,500. But as she was sold with a cloud on her title (there being some doubts as to the Captains power to sell), for the removal of which the plaintiff afterwards had to pay Rs. 2,750, it is fair to give the plaintiff credit for both these sums and say that in all he paid Rs. 10,250 for her. Then what did he expend upon her? This was not very accurately proved, but it certainly fell considerably short of Rs. 15,000. To the Caledonian Dock was paid for the principal repairs Rs. 11,544, and also Rs. 500 or 600 for a new mast. Then there were about Rs. 1,400 for copper, and Rs. 926 for copper bolts, ropes and other stores. In putting the value of the copper at about Rs. 1400, I have deducted the amount received by the plaintiff for the old copper taken off. The plaintiff objects to this deduction being made. But it is clearly correct, because inasmuch as the old copper was part of what the plaintiff bought with the ship at auction for Rs. 7,500, I shall be allowing the value of the copper on the ship twice if I do not deduct the price of the old copper. These sums added together give something more than Rs. 14,000. But from this a further deduction has to be made in respect of a sum of Rs. 1184 for commission allowed by the Dock proprietor to the plaintiff. The plaintiff states that some part of this commission was allowed him on another account: but there is no doubt that the larger part was paid as commission on the repairs of the *Fuzzel Kurreem*. Some further sums were expended when the vessel returned from her first voyage to Madras: but those sums I set off against the general wear and tear of the ship between the time when she was repaired in the end of 1861, and the date on which the present insurance commenced. On the whole I believe I do the plaintiff no injustice when I estimate the value of the ship as judged of merely by what she has cost him at less than Rs. 25,000. Captain Handley, believing her to be properly repaired and sound considered her worth £7 or £8 per ton: that is to say (as she is a ship of 461 tons) worth Rs. 32,270 or Rs. 36,880. Very possibly she might have been worth that sum if her repairs had been thorough. But the repairs were insufficient, and she was not in fact sound; she must therefore have been worth much less. Taking her as worth from £4 to £5 per ton, I shall assess her value at Rs. 20,000.

There remains only the question as to whether the plaintiff had a right to abandon the ship at Moulmein as he did. I think he had. There is no doubt that the *Fuzzel Kurreem* then required very extensive repairs, and that, when repaired, she would not have been worth the sum spent on her repairs. It is very questionable whether even be waiting till the North East monsoon set in, it would have been possible to bring her up to Calcutta for repairs. The plaintiff was certainly not bound to incur the risk involved in making the attempt: and if the attempt had succeeded, it is not by any means established that even then the cost of repairs would not have exceeded her value when repaired. In abandoning her when he did, the plaintiff acted as a prudent uninsured owner would have done.

I ought to have stated earlier that I do not think the plaintiff can be considered to have had any personal knowledge that the ship was not seaworthy when he insured her. He is not himself a sea-faring man, and he relied on Captain Handley. Although the repairs of the ship may have been conducted too economically, there is no reason to suppose that the plaintiff did not believe that they were being substantially conducted as recommended: and unless there were some proof of his knowledge to the contrary, he might very reasonably rest satisfied with the certificate of sea-worthiness given him by a surveyor of Captain Handley's character and experience.

In conclusion I may add that there is no evidence whatever of any such fraudulent intention on the part of the plaintiff, as the defendant in his written statement sets up.

Judgement for the plaintiff (on value taken a Rs. 20,000) with costs No. 2.—*Englishman, Aug. 8.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear from Umritsur (under date the 3rd instant) that the falls of rain in the district continue most favourable. The communication however, was so much interrupted with the interior that supplies could not come in and prices were rising. Our correspondent goes on to say:—

"The Eastern dawk has been steadily delayed for many hours, and no English mail received though you give extracts in your issue of the 30th July. I observe that your Lahore correspondent announces the departure of Mr. Cherry from this. It would only require this to break the back of our Civil Staff. There is one Officiating Deputy Commissioner and one European Extra Assistant Commissioner to do the whole machinery work of the most populous and important district in the Punjab. It is said that our member of the Executive Council strongly recommended the subjection of districts to only frequent change of officers. It is impossible to say where the blame lies, but this Raja was certainly right. The people do *not* like to be constantly exposed to those changes which sometimes involve a total change in plans of all kinds. *Quot homines, tot sententiæ*, is true of district officers as well as others. It is true that Mr. Cordery was to have gone to the Central Provinces, but it is said, that the Chief Commissionership down there, but for some reason, best known to the high and mighty, the whole appears a mistake. There is said to be no vacancy. You do not appear to have heard that we are to have the Governor General here at Lahore, some two months hence.

His Excellency has written, to say, he will pay a flying visit to the Punjab, and be here about the 10th October. Sir John will see some changes since he left us in 1859, some for the better, some for the worse. The character of the people amongst the latter. The Sirdaran and Durbar have been raised too soon to a position they are not yet qualified to fill."—*Delhi Gazette, August 9.*

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

To V. H. SCHOLEFIELD, Esq.,
Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you, for the information of the Justices at their next meeting, two Synoptical Tables of the number of births and deaths which have occurred in Calcutta, during the months of April, May, and June last.

The information for the deaths, is derived from the returns of the registration during the first quarter, as well as from the returns of the non-registered deaths, which I have carefully compiled from the records of the Sirdars of Nimtollah and Cossipore Mitters Ghats, the Moonshee of the Mussalman Burial Ground at Manicktollah, the books of the Christian Burial Ground in the Circular Road, and the returns of the Medical College, Fort William, the Great Jail, the Roman Catholic Churches, the Scotch and Free Churches, the Armenian Church, and the High Priest of the Israelites.

It is evident from the accompanying tables, that the weekly returns published by the Health Officer, were incomplete from the beginning; but at the same time it requires no great amount of judgment to perceive that the publicity given to the said returns was not intended to deceive the public, or make them believe that we had any pretention to promulgate weekly statistical returns, and it was an error to designate them by such a name. Our sole aim in publishing weekly the registered births and deaths, was to make the fact of the existence of the system of registration in Calcutta, and to accustom the Natives, as well as the Europeans, to a new order of things which both are equally slow to adopt and accept.

Though the law was passed about a year ago, and the registration established since the 1st of April last, both races seem strangers to this measure. To ensure in future prompt and correct registration, it may be necessary to have recourse to the arm of the law; but this should not be lightly resorted to, and the educated classes, both European and Natives, should be the first to whom it should be applied, as they cannot possibly misunderstand its object.

As for the poor, the ignorant and uneducated, I would propose that the Notification which was issued at first should be published again and again by beat of tom-tom, in all the villages, [illegible] zemindarees in town; and in order to ascertain that [illegible] have done their duty in a proper and efficient manner, [illegible] Overseers and Sub-Overseers of each division should superintend the publication of the Notification in their respective sub-divisions. After this, nobody can plead ignorance of the law. If once for all, the registration of deaths is enforced in a judicious manner, there is no reason why the registration of births should not gradually, and by similar means, be made correct.

From table A. it will be seen that the total number of registered deaths is 785 males, and 597 females, or a little more than one man to one woman, a tolerably fair proportion of mortality between both sexes, considering that women do not lead a laborious life in Calcutta, and that they are much less exposed to the effects of the climate, with the exception of the poorest class. Again we have, on the other hand, among the non-registered deaths, a great difference in the rate of mortality. Among Mussulmen, two men die for one woman, and among Hindoos seven men to one woman. This enormous difference can, I believe, be accounted for, by the fact that owing to the opening of the several railways and the gradually increasing dearness of the necessaries of life, numbers of Natives of the middling class, have their families in the Mofussil which they visit every Saturday, while during the week they live with some relation or friend in Calcutta, and in case of their dying in town, it is most likely that nobody would take the trouble of reporting the occurrence to the Registrar.

As for the registration of births which, in my opinion, is still more defective than the registration of deaths, it would be visionary to attempt to calculate the difference between the rates of births and deaths in our city, from returns furnished by an office, the establishment of which is a novelty, and the duties of which are not properly understood. Not only have we to contend with the same difficulties which impede the registration of deaths, but also we have to fight against prejudice, suspicion, and the false reports spread among the most numerous classes of the Native population who are always given to regard new measures with mistrust, and in this instance, more especially, as in the beginning the saying was, that the registry of births was to be paid for at the rate of two rupees for a boy and eight annas for a girl.

This belief still exists among the important classes of Natives, in spite of the efforts I have made to circulate through the six districts of the town by the agency of the Registrars, and the Conservancy overseers, several thousand notifications printed in English and in the Vernacular languages.

I shall have the honor to submit a few suggestions which, I believe, will be very useful in carrying out the registration of births and deaths. The whole question is one of great delicacy and needs careful handling.

I must here remark that when the registration itself is completed, it will be of little use for statistical purposes unless a general census of the town is obtained. This is a matter beyond my province.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. F. TONNERRE, Health Officer.

Calcutta, 16th July 1864.

Synoptical Table showing the number of Deaths in Calcutta during the months of April, May, and June 1864.

No urce of information.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Total.
Buried at the Mussulman Burial Ground at Manicktollah and not registered ...	255	110	365
Hindoos brought to Nimtollah and Cassee Mitter's Ghauts and not registered	1,131	144	1,275
Christians not registered.....	55	64	119
Number of all denominations registered...	785	597	1,382
Total (including 78 still-born)	2,226	915	3,141
Bodies brought to the Nimtollah Ghaut from the suburbs or the neighbourhood of Calcutta of non-residents within the limits of the Town	160	104	264
Bodies brought to Cassee Mitter's Ghaut from ditto ditto ditto	83	59	142
Total of bodies brought to Ghauts from the suburbs of non-residents within the limits of the Town	243	163	406

REMARKS.—The information about the number of non-registered Deaths was obtaind from the records kept at the Nimtollah and Cassee Mitter's Ghauts, the Mussulman Burial Ground at Manicktollah, the Christian Burial Ground in Circular Road, and from the various Returns of the Medical College, the Great Jail, Fort William, the Scotch and Free Churches, and the Roman Catholic Churches in Calcutta.

Synoptical Table showing the number of Births in Calcutta, that could be ascertained from the Registration Books and Miscellaneous records kept at the Office of the Justices of the Peace.

Source of information.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Total.
Registration Book...	333	349	682
Miscellaneous Returns not registered.	47	53	100
Total ...	380	402	782
Grand Total	...	...	782

REMARKS.—The information about the number of non-registered Births was obtained from the returns of the Garrison Surgeons, Fort William, both the Chaplains of Fort William, the Ministers of the Scotch and Free Churches, and the Vicars of the Roman Catholic Churches in Calcutta.

C. F. TONNERRE, Health Officer.

Calcutta, 16th July 1864.

TREATMENT OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

(From the Gazette of India.)

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

The leading principles of the following directions for the restoration of the apparently Dead from drowning are founded on those of the late Dr. Marshall Hall, combined with those of Dr H. R. Silvester, and are the result of extensive inquiries which were made by the Institution in 1863-64 amongst medical men, medical bodies, and Coroners throughout the United Kingdom. These directions have been extensively circulated by the Institution throughout the United Kingdom and in the Colonies. They are also in use in Her Majesty's Fleet, and in the Coast guard service.

I.

Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, with the face downward, whether on shore or afloat; exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from neck and chest, especially the braces.

The points to be aimed at are—first and immediately, the restoration of breathing; and secondly, after breathing is restored, the promotion of warmth and circulation.

The efforts at breathing must be commenced immediately and energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct. Efforts to promote warmth and circulation beyond removing the wet clothes and drying the skin, must not be made until the first appearance of natural breathing. For if circulation of the blood be induced before breathing has recommenced, the restoration to life will be endangered.

II.

TO RESTORE BREATHING.

To Clear the Throat—

Place the patient on the floor or ground with the face downwards, and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth.

If satisfactory breathing commences, use the treatment described below to promote warmth. If there be only slight breathing—or no breathing—or if the breathing fail, then—

To excite breathing—

Turn the patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and—

Excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, &c., if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them.

If there be no success, lose not a moment but instantly.

To imitate breathing—

Replace the patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress.

Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again; repeating these measures cautiously, efficiently, and perseveringly about fifteen times in the minute, or once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side.

By placing the patient on the chest the weight of the body forces the air out; when turned on the side, this pressure is moved, and air enters the chest.

On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face, make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement, on the back between and below the shoulder-blades or bones on each side, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side.

During the whole of the operations let one person attend solely to the movements of the head, and of the arms placed under it.

The first measure increases the expiration—the second commences inspiration.

*** The result is respiration or natural breathing;—and if not too late, life.

Whilst the above operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet; and as soon as dry clothing or blankets can be procured, strip the body and cover, or gradually reclothe it, but taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

III.

Should these efforts not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate breathing by Dr. Silvester's method as follows:—

Place the patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upwards from the feet; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder blades.

Draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips: an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose, or a piece of string or tape may be tied round them, or by raising the lower jaw, the teeth may be made to retain the tongue in that position. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the braces.

To Imitate the Movements of Breathing—

Standing at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards above the head, and keep them stretched upwards for two seconds. (By this means air is drawn into the lungs.) Then turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. (By this means air is pressed out of the lungs.)

Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, about fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to induce circulation and warmth.

IV.

TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

To promote warmth and circulation—

Commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c.: [illegible] by this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.

The friction must be continued under the blanket or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water heated bricks, &c. to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.

If the patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room.

On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing have returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee, should be administered. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The above treatment should be persevered in for some hours, as it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, persons having been restored after persevering for many hours.

Appearances which generally accompany death.

Breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half-closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue approaches to the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

CAUTIONS.

Prevent unnecessary crowding of persons round the body, especially if in an apartment.

Avoid rough usage, and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured.

Under no circumstances hold the body up by the feet.

On no account place the body in a warm bath, unless under medical direction, and even then it should only be employed as a momentary excitant.

By order of the Committee,
RICHARD LEWIS, Secretary.

ANALYSIS OF THE NEW LAWS OF SHORT WHIST ADOPTED BY THE LONDON CLUBS.

BY "CAVENDISH."

(From the Field.)

THE Whist World is by this time aware that a number of the oldestablished London clubs* have recently adopted a new code of whist laws. It is pretty certain that, ere long, many other clubs will recognise the new laws, and that eventually the club code will become the recognised authority. But no general recognition of this kind can take place until whist-players have had an opportunity of examining the new laws and of comparing them with the old. Individuals are not satisfied with the assurance that the authorities who promulgate the new code are worthy of the most implicit confidence; each man desires to form his own opinion before voting for the adoption of alterations in the laws of his favourite pastime. Hence, within the last few days, we have been met over and over again with the inquiry "In what respects do the new laws of short whist differ from the old?" We have been carefully through the two codes, with the object of noting their points of difference: and we now present to our readers the result of that comparison.

The principles upon which the new code is founded are precisely the same as those which directed the old one. There are no alterations of principle, and very few of detail. The chief difference between the two codes is in the way of additions to the new one. Indeed, the features which must first strike the observer is the number of the laws in the new code. There are seventy of them. Hoyle's laws (the late authority) were only twenty-six in number. The increase is due to the fact that many of the old laws were traditional only. For instance, Hoyle gave no laws for regulating cutting, shuffling, and dealing, and he omitted many laws which established usage has now settled. The old law also was to the effect that he holds the right number of cards, and to declare any surplus. The old law also was to the effect that he holds the right number of cards, and to declare any surplus. The old law also was to the effect that if a player [illegible] with fourteen cards, and the others hold their right number.

It was never allowed for the dealer to count the cards on the table, nor those undealt, to ascertain whether he has made a mistake; but according to the old law the error was no penalty for so doing. This new law makes the act of counting, *ipso facto*, a misdeal and very properly so, for a marked card might easily be detected if the dealer were allowed to search the cards. It is now also a misdeal if the dealer omits to have the pack cut to him, provided the adversaries (not having looked at any of their cards) discover the error prior to the turning up of the trump card. Formerly there was no penalty beyond that the dealer might be required to have the pack cut and to commence dealing again.

If during the deal an adversary touches his cards, the dealer cannot misdeal; and if the dealer exposes a card in dealing, the adversaries cannot call a fresh deal if they have touched their cards. This old law was for the advantage rather than to the detriment of the player who looks at his cards; this is now altered to "touches." The object is to keep hands off the table during the deal.

An imperfection or redundancy of the pack renders the hand in which it is detected null and void, and the dealer deals again. This was the old law.

If the dealer, whilst dealing, is interrupted by the adversaries questioning the score, or by their questioning his title to the deal, and they fail to establish their claim, the dealer cannot misdeal. The propriety of this law is self-evident.

A player taking his partner's deal, and misdealing is liable to the usual penalties: the deal passes to the adversary next in rotation to rightful dealer. This law requires no explanation.

If a player names the trump card after the dealer has taken it into his hand, the offender is liable to have his highest or lowest trump called. A new rule, and not a bad one.

If the dealer takes the trump card in hand before he is entitled, and on being required to show it declares himself unable to recollect it, he is liable to have his highest or lowest trump called. This is a new rule. The old custom was very clumsy. It required the dealer, under those circumstances, to show one trump after another till he exhibited the right one.

In private parties the points on which disputes most frequently arise are those connected with exposed cards. Concerning exposed cards there are many popular delusions, which we trust will now be done away with. Thus, it is often said that a card cannot be called unless it is named. The law always was, that "any card dropped with its face upwards, or in any way exposed on or above the table," must be left on the table to be called; and if "snatched up so quickly that no one can name it, it must be replaced face upwards on the table to be called. We are glad to see the rule so positively laid down in the new code; as also the rule that the call may be repeated at every trick until the card called is played.

If a player, being liable to a penalty during the play of the hand, fails to comply with the law by playing as desired, he incurs the revoke penalty. This was always the rule, but it was not generally known out of the clubs.

If a player leads out of turn, "the adversaries may call the card led in error, or they may call a suit from the offender or his partner the next time that side obtains the lead. The second penalty was hardly known out of club circles; it was not generally acted on, and many disputes were engendered when those acquainted with the law attempted to enforce it.

It is now settled that if a mislead is followed by one or two players there is no penalty, except against the original offender. This was a disputed point. It was contended on one hand that the second and third players are bound to know whose lead it is, and that they are not justified in doing wrong because the player before them has done wrong. But on the other hand it is urged that following the leader is, from habit, so mechanical an act that the succeeding player is as nearly innocent as it is possible for an offender to be. It must be remembered that the first error lies with the misleader, and his fault has entirely induced the subsequent offence. Further, there are many cases where a player who leads out of turn suffers no penalty—the calling of his card not affecting the play. In this case the penalty would fall, not on the original offender, but on persons who are comparatively guiltless.

The law was formerly undecided as to whether a player who has played two cards to a trick is entitled to examine the previous tricks. It is now settled that he may count the tricks face downwards, and should any contain more or too many, that trick may be scrutinised and the card rectified.

At the end of a hand the claimants of a revoke may search all the tricks. The want of a written law on this point used often to give rise to disputes.

A player who has revoked may require the hand to be played out. The opponents may have revoked also. A player who has revoked may be required to play out the hand, in order that the penalty may be taken in the most advantageous manner. This was always the law, but it was not generally acted on out of the clubs.

The law is now very definitely laid down as to what partners may do in the way of deciding which of two penalties they shall exact in cases where they have an option. They may agree which of the partners is to make the election; but they must not consult with one another which of the two penalties it is advisable to exact. If they do so consult they lose their right, except in exacting the penalty for a revoke, which they are entitled to consult. Should one of them demand a penalty to which he is entitled, his decision is final.

A player may drop and that the cards be placed during the play of a trick. After the four cards are played, but not after they are touched for the pur

1337 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. May 11
355 Margaret, Faulkner. "
499 Magdalen, Miller—Macindoe Rogers & Co. "
1340 Mary, Mackay—Nasmyth & Co. May 23
1764 Merchant Prince, Treen. (put back)
Merchant Prince—Sonns Pinto & Co. June 21
1078 Nile, Bristow. "
1809 Oriental, Sanderson. June 28
699 Penryn, Richard. May 10
1471 Penscola, Stewart.
1431 Pera, Nickels. June 28
772 Rajkumari, Cook—Campbell Mitchell & Co. "
1187 Rescue, Thelland. July 19
Rowntree—Sonns, Pinto & Co. June 11
879 Rowntree, Lewis—Sonns, Pinto & Co. "
843 Tulja, Shepral. March 4
1154 Tythonus, Alexander. June 21
1426 The Orange, Baker. "
1235 Western Belle, Manson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. May 26
689 William Ritson, Brough—Stocks, Prieger & Co. May 13
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1019 Ahsan, Groves. "
633 Arminius, Rey. Feb. 8
1317 Allan-a-Dale, Chivers. Feb. 6
1426 Beehive, Black. Mar 9
1340 Peter Maxwell, Marshall. "
1425 Robert Seddon, Beste. "
1016 Tirrell, Morgan. "
FROM CARDIFF.
805 Glenadora, Richards. "
FROM THE CLYDE
812 City of Delhi, Muir. "
814 City of Dublin, Taylor—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 24
760 City of Shanghae, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. May 24
1197 Ourawattee—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. "
Outram (s)—R. C. B. & S. N. Co. "
1000 Quango, Murphy—Iron Ship Co. June 2
1006 Rhoderah, Starkie—Iron Ship Co. May 25
FROM CHINA.
410 Congo, Christiansen—A. H. Ruckbie & Co. "
271 Douglas, DeBathe. "
FROM NEWPORT.
246 C. W. Duncan. "
402 Sumner. "
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. "
FROM RANGOON.
461 Cromwell, Archer. "
462 Duke of Sussex—Finlay, Clark & Co. "
Cambay, Cumpston. "
483 Empress of India, Harrison. "
Lady Valiant, Tollie. "
726 Leopold Caterau, Mesias. "
Master Everett, Gibbons. "
682 Mahomed Sahib, Freeman. "
Prince of Wales, Anderson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. "
Sir H. Hilde, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co. "
461 Waterlily, Bryson. "
732 W. Stevenson, Borden. "
798 William Kirkton—Finlay, Clark & Co. "
FROM CALCUTTA.
900 Allum Ghier, Henderson. "
1040 Americana, Potts. "
570 Aristides. "
959 Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co. "
493 Bengal Rouse. "
Bengaleer, H. M. Sedick. July 16
1498 Birmingham, B. H. Cama & Co. July 20
Borderer, P. Nicol & Co. "
1537 Chatsworth, Jucker. "
1670 Christ of Fame—Lawrence & Co. "
1854 Day Dream, "
889 Debudeen Castle, Mesnard. "
1199 Dubeg Sing, Jennings. "
1199 Earl of Clare, Babington. "
1077 Esmeralda, (s). "
1146 Elizabeth Kate. "
1205 Emily Jane—J. W. Wright & Co. "
853 Eureka. "
980 Fiery Cross, Binney. "
1049 Henry Heath. "
1017 Herald, McGrath—Lawrence & Co. "
978 Houghton (s). June 3
Hoyt. "
887 J. W. Brockman. "
1028 John Bramley—H. and A. Hormusjee. June 13
1858 Longwood, Peterson—Volkart Brothers.
Merle Blanco
North West. "
800 Oshir. June 20
994 Portland. "
1224 Prince of Wales—Lawrence & Co. June 14
698 Sebah Jehan. "
926 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson. June 15
1018 Tempest, Caroline "
865 Tester. "
Turkey "
FROM MAURITIUS.
Colonel Burney. "
1379 Cuttack, Bruyeres. "
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner. "
1379 Carmar "
870 Castle Avon, Spence. "
975 Leamington, Bell. May 8
FROM AKYAB.
895 Empress of India. May 6

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 7, *Sarah* and *Emma*, Bell; Wingate, from Liverpool 22nd April.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 6, Barque *Godmorey*, T. Middleton, from Pentaleon 24th July; August 7, French Steamer *Cambodge*, Crespin, from Calcutta 3rd August; Screw Steamer *Madras*, Cowell, from Bombay

DEPARTURES.—August 7, Barque *Anne Dymoc*, to London; ——, for Pondicherry; French Steamer *Cambodge*, for Pondicherry and Galle; August 8, Barque *Anne Croydon*, to Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 7/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	At sight	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	20 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	2/5

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Asia Bank	200	15 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50		6 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170		45 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	1,000	8 do.	215 per cent. pm.
Bengal Bank	100		2½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Cally Bank	50		
Bombay Presidency Bank	100		
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100		9 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125		Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100		15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	100	6 do.	12 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
A. & China	20		21
China Bank			
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	200	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	200	6 do.	135 per cent. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
Bourse	20		9 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank			
Financial Association of India	100		38 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London	40		6 per cent. pm.
& China Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank	200	8 do.	190 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	200		46 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200		
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Calcha Press Co	2,500	40 do.	Rs. 3,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	500 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	400 do.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Education, Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising	6,000	450	Rs. 65,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	6,000	170	
1 B Share	6,000		
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Free Press Co's shares	1,600		
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 36,000 pm.
Commercial Press Co	1,000		Rs. 2,300 pm.
Bombay Press Company			
Examiner Courtenay Printing Press Co			Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co	500		Rs. 700 pm. nml.
(Kennedy)			
Anglo-Arabic Press Company Limited (Madras)	500		Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450		Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			[discount.
G. I. P. Railway Co	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent.
Consolidated Stock	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 4 discount.
Do. New 5% shares			
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Co. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SUNDRY COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co	1,100		Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	800		Rs. 60 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500		Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000		as 2,500 prem.
Goods Spinning Co	4,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700 (nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000		Rs. 16,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	20,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 50,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Company	200		Par.
Bombay Cassimere Building Company	150		Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500		Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000		900 discount.
Oriental Shipbuilding Association	750		Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co	1,500		Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Co	1,500		Rs. 240 pm. nml.
Bombay Canal and Steam Navigation Co	1,000	20 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam Ship Co	1,000		4 per cent. pm.
Teacher & Co (Limited)	250	12 pm.	Rs. 1,000 pm. nominal
Gun Coffee Co	500		5 per ct. pm. nml.
Bombay Gas Company	90		9 per cent. pm.
East India Cotton Agency	400		Par. (nml.
Khandesh Farming Co	100		9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100		2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		98
Loan 1853-54		
Loan 1854-55		94
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-5
Spanish Dollars	210
Gazulies	200
Mexican Dollars	210
German Crowns	230
1 oz. Ducats	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	232
Star Silver	106.2
Gold Leaf	15-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 15th August 1864.

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 615 to 650
New Broach, (ready.)	620
New Dhollerah, (ready.)	630
New Oomrawutee	635 to 640
New Dharwar Stronghead	590 to 595
New Barsee and Nuggur	560 to 570
New Veerood	530 to 545
New Khandesh	535 to 545
New Pooralcherr	600 to 605
New Acrote	620 to 625
New Mangalore	640
New Hinghunee	655 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,140.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)	29 to 32.
Nigar	26 to 28.
	27 to 28, Nominal.

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etait belle.
Avec de belles dents jamais femme n'etait laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both deranged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	"

Circular Notes for the use of travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 3 " " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sales at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon, on the following terms:—

1/4 to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a 1 per cent.

On Securities for which and on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of 1 per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Custody and Sale of Securities of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 15th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman*.
WILLIAM GEORGE KAY, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FREERJEE CAWASJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint-stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	On demand	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 6 months certain ..... 3 "
" " 12 " ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Banks or other Shares, 1 per cent.

Interest on other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.

Orders for Transfers, Powers of Attorney, payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

The sale and purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend 1 per cent.

On the safe custody of Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER SORABJEE, Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by the Imperial Decree of 9th and 31st March 1848 and 60,000,000 (£1,600,000), Sterling, fully Paid-up Capital.—Capital Realized.

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the aforenamed places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs 2-57 cts.		"
" do. do. ..... 2-61 "		"
Sight ..... 2-66 "		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

6 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4 do.	do.
12 ditto	5 do.	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROREs OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RANGE BOURKE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wigrin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CADDWELL, Esq., Messrs Thomas Cadwell & Co., London, and Cadwell Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. STARON, Esq., Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM GEORGE KELLOW, Esq., (McKellow Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Managers—Messrs. McKellow Stewart & Co., Calcutta.

Auditors.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.

Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Solicitors.—Messrs Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

AGENCIES IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
CONRADE JEHANGUIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office.—No. 2, Rampart Row, next to the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
4 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
1 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
Demand		2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ..... 5 "
" " 12 " ..... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement*.

COMMISSIONS AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, if remitted to London in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCRUSHNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈન્ડીઅન પેનીનસુલા બંકન એડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला बंकन बेंड चाइना बाङ (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN F. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
DRUMMOND FRANJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Franjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio*.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	.....	3 per cent.
6 "	.....	4 "
9 "	.....	4½ "
12 "	.....	5 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for *safe custody* on account of Customers, free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of 1 per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information, regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.

Temporary Office, Cannch Gate Street, Bombay, 13th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, 16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman*.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUNCAN J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman*.
The Honorable FREMJEE JEE HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUSSUL, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	1 1/16d.	do.
Two "	2s.	1 3/16d.	do.
One "	2s.	1 5/16d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	2s.	1 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	2s.	1 1/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with one advice of the party to whom the Bill is sent. *Half instances a Bill is required to favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given to full.*

The Bank will grant Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5,000.

Interest not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.

Do. 9	do.	5½	do. do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do. do.
Do. 4	do.	4½	do. do.
Do. 3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on one month's notice.

Deposits for Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

The Bank receives Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure the safe transmit of Government Paper on account of Customers, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1864. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,35,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ..... LONDON. | Branch Office ..... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES OR INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, UMBALLA, SIMLA, CAWNPORE, MEERUT, HOSHUNGABAD, MHOW, NEEMUCH, AND SYDNEY.

DEPOSITS.

The Bombay Branch grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" On Demand	2s.	0d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 nor more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

" " 6 " " 4 " "

" " 12 " " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Interest on withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is not allowed on Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party in Europe to whom the remittance is to be made, or a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited) Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondees

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. " A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India (Act XIX. of 1857).* CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman*.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GALE, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KURANDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" On demand	do.	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or Rupees 100,000 per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3	do.	4	do. do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do. do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCOR